

# Soviets Drop Demand for Labor Army

**Reds Declare That in Changing Polish Terms They Are Yielding All to Desire for Peace**

**Back Down Under Pressure of Allies**

**Russian Delegation in London Says Wishes of Britain and Italy Met**

LONDON, Aug. 26 (By The Associated Press).—The Russian Soviet government replied to-day to the note of Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the council, concerning the Soviet peace terms to Poland. The Soviet government agrees to withdraw its conditions that the Poles provide arms for a workmen's militia of 200,000 men in Poland.

The Soviet reply was received by the Russian delegation here. The Moscow government says that in withdrawing this condition it is subordinating everything else to its paramount desire to secure the establishment of peace throughout the world. The Russian delegation in London claims that this concession meets the wishes of the British and Italian governments.

**M. Tchitcherine's Reply**

The note of M. Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, to Mr. Balfour, opens with a comment on the unusual tone of the Anglo-Italian governments' communication, which, it says, does not tend to help permanent peace, but rather to bring about a just and lasting peace.

It calls attention to the action of these governments, which had so often accused the Russian government of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and charges that in this communication "they have issued peace propaganda directed against our institutions, which constitutes an act of interference in Russian affairs sufficient to justify corresponding action by us."

M. Tchitcherine says, however, that, despite natural resentment, the Soviet government is ready to meet fully the wishes of the Anglo-Italian governments in the interest of the establishment of permanent peace.

Expressing surprise that the question of the interpretation of principle should have caused such difficulty, M. Tchitcherine proceeds to argue that after the limitation of Poland's army to 50,000 was recognized by the British government as a just peace term it was a concession on the part of Russia, and that the formation of civil militia which, as stated, is clearly a supplementary armed force, and adds: "We therefore find it astonishing that this should arouse the British government's indignation."

**Britain's Stand Criticized**

"Seeing that Great Britain declares peace through eastern Europe to be its aim, we can point to the fact that the workers in Poland for a long time have been the one force steadfastly opposed to the Polish government's policy and have in repeated resolutions demanded peace with Russia. If, nevertheless, the British government so suddenly appears to strengthen this fundamental pillar of its policy, it shows with what distrust it regards the workers."

"If the British government, indeed, thinks that the workers by nature are animated by the doctrine of Bolshevism such a point of view undoubtedly will be welcomed by those who look forward to spreading Bolshevism in Great Britain."

Alluding to the proposed civil militia, he says:

"Although our interpretation of this point of our peace terms is thoroughly justified, we nevertheless hold it to be a mistake to insist on the British government, in order to establish a full understanding between us and the above group, to spread Bolshevism in Great Britain."

"As to the terms of peace with Poland, we first of all declare we never considered our terms as an ultimatum and are open to discussion with the Polish government, with whom alone we are treating for peace. Any undertakings we may give there are not binding, but are only a statement of our desire to obtain immediate results for the world's welfare and a peace treaty with Poland."

"We are not, however, prepared to insist on the clause referring to the armistice in Poland, which we are willing to discuss with the Polish government, with whom alone we are treating for peace. Any undertakings we may give there are not binding, but are only a statement of our desire to obtain immediate results for the world's welfare and a peace treaty with Poland."

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**German Reds Burn Allied Munitions**

**\$2,000,000 Worth, Confiscated by Entente Recently, Put to Torch**

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Munitions and hydro-airplanes valued at nearly \$2,000,000, which recently were confiscated by the Entente commission in the Pilschke works, on the Spree River, were destroyed Thursday evening by the 3,000 employees of the plant, many of whom are Communists, says a Berlin dispatch to The London Times.

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# 60,000 Reds Retreat Into Prussia to Beg

**BERLIN, Aug. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Official quarters here are gravely concerned over conditions on the East Prussian frontier, along the Russian line of retreat. It was estimated to-night that 60,000 Russian Soviet soldiers already have entered Germany. Fifteen thousand crossed in the Johannsburg sector, and their number constantly is increasing.**

The border patrols are wholly incapable of systematically disarming and controlling the fugitives, who willingly surrender their arms and then calmly proceed to enter East Prussia and beg food and shelter of the natives.

**Red Reserves Rushed From Finnish Front**

**Re-enforcements Sent to Relief of Grodno and to Rescue Remnants of Army From Poles' Advance**

**Other Troops Brought Up**

**Warsaw Believes Russians Plan to Renew Drive in Direction of Lemberg**

WARSAW, Aug. 26.—(By The Associated Press).—Fresh Bolshevik forces released from the Finnish front have been rushed toward Grodno in an endeavor to head off the Polish advance and, if possible, to rescue thousands of the Red army hemmed in by the Poles, according to last night's military information.

Owing to the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty, thousands of Reds, it is reported, are being transferred to the Polish front. The Poles are expected to recapture Grodno at an early date.

The official communiqué says that the Bolshevik committee from Soldau, which escaped into Prussia, has been delivered over to the Polish troops by the German authorities and taken before a field court martial. But no verdict is mentioned. Detachments of the First and Fifth Polish armies are clearing out the northern regions of the remnants of the Bolsheviks, many of whom have thrown away their arms and are wandering through the forests.

The Poles took 600 prisoners in the fighting north of Ostrołęka. They have also captured Osoviec. A Polish command, headed by General Zdzislaw Zadwornek and Przemyslaw, is supplementing the Polish army.

**Russian Brigade Surrenders**

A Bolshevik brigade of 4,000 which crossed the Dniester River before Herodona and reached the Sereth River was surrounded and surrendered to the reinforced Polish army that is clearing out the region south of the Dniester and the left bank of the Bug on the Galician front.

The Bolsheviks no longer are grouped on a continuous front, but isolated fighting is continuing. Groups that reach the right bank of the Dniester are broken back or surrounded and captured.

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**Reinforcements on Way to Front**

Soviet reserves are reported being brought up on the southern front in great numbers. According to information in the hands of General Haller, reserves some distance behind the Bolshevik northern front also are being brought up.

Military authorities express the belief that although crushed in the north, the Bolshevik plan to renew their offensive, with Lemberg as the objective.

General Haller said the Russian offensive in the north had been so crushed that he considered it impossible for the Soviet forces to resume an organized movement against the Poles for weeks and perhaps for months.

He said there were indications that armies of Russian workmen were being grouped at various points for possible use against the Poles, and that there might be a night attack against the Poles at any time.

General said there also were indications that the Soviet military factories, under German foremen, were working some distance behind the German munition experts were being employed.

**Russians Had 300,000 in Lines**

General Haller expressed the belief that when the Soviet offensive began there were 300,000 Soviet soldiers on all fronts and that on the Polish front 200,000 had bayoneted. He estimated the total at 300,000.

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**Has 2 Ways to Free Debs**

**If Elected Can Pardon Self, or Will Do So, Says Stedman**

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—If the Socialist ticket should win in the fall election there would be no difficulty about getting Eugene Debs, candidate for President, out of Atlanta Penitentiary, Seymour Stedman, the Vice-Presidential candidate, announced to-day.

"If the Socialists have a majority in the House of Representatives, I can then, by virtue of my office, pardon Debs, restoring him to his rights, including his right to be President. Or the inauguration can be held in Atlanta Penitentiary and Debs can pardon himself."

Mr. Stedman, campaigning for Mr. Debs, will start a Western speaking tour September 8 at Milwaukee. He will also speak at Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Reno, Denver and other Western cities.

**A Word of Welcome**

It is always expressed by employers to employees through a Tribune Help Wanted Ad. If you need the services of a wide-awake worker or seek employment, you will find The Tribune Help Wanted column your meeting place.—ADVT.

# Husband of Paesades Victim Held

**Frank Schulz Detained Until His Story Is Verified After Identifying the Body as His Wife's Companion Also**

**Is Sent to Jail**

**Woman First Reported Slain and Man Sought by Police Are Married**

The mutilated body of a woman that was found in the tangled bushes of a vacant lot at Grantwood, N. J., was identified by four persons yesterday as that of Blanche, the wife of Frank Schulz, of 405 East 135th Street, a former conductor employed by the Interborough Company.

Scarcely had the identification been made in the gloomy brick building at the back of the undertaking establishment of J. Hill, on Main Street, Hackensack, than there were several quick developments.

Schulz, who had traveled over to Hackensack in the early hours of the morning with five companions to identify the body as that of his wife, who had been missing since last Saturday, was apprehended on his return to New York and taken before District Attorney Martin of the Bronx for further examination.

He returned to Hackensack voluntarily last night with Edward Faulkner, a friend, and both men were committed to Bergen County jail as material witnesses by Judge Thomas H. Summings. County Detective Allen accompanied the two men from the Bronx to Hackensack, where arrangements had been made for the arraignment before Judge Summings.

Husband Is Questioned

As Schulz was being conducted to District Attorney Martin's office Miss Helen E. Hermann walked into the Marriage License Bureau in Manhattan with her husband, a chauffeur, and asked for a license. Only twelve hours previously her mother is said to have identified the clothing of the murdered woman as that of her daughter, who was reported to have been married to a man on whose trail the police of two states had been sent. The young couple were taken to Police Headquarters, and after some formalities had been complied with they were married by Deputy Chief Clerk Dalton. Mrs. Hermann, who arrived on the scene, witnessed her daughter's marriage.

Three agents raided a rooming house operated by Henry Hugot, in St. George, Staten Island, said Mr. Quigley. "That was some time ago. We had received information that a man named Berger, on Avenue B, was doing an illegal liquor business, and in the course of the investigation agents picked up a truck driver by the name of Berger."

"Butter used to carry liquor for Berger. He told the agents that he had not long ago delivered three barrels to Hugot. Isadore Einstein and two other agents went with a search warrant issued by United States Commissioner McGoldrick, in Brooklyn, to Hugot's place on August 17.

They expected to find three barrels of whiskey, but instead they found six barrels of it and five cases of gin. They easily identified the three barrels they sought by their brands. They found no more of the liquor, but not say where the rest of the stuff came from. It was found, however, that the three extra barrels had been withdrawn from bond by William Tiernan.

Judge Tiernan said yesterday afternoon that he knew nothing about Mr. Quigley's charges. William Tiernan could not be found at his home, 32 Van Deusen Street, or his warehouse, 79 Van Deusen Street.

**In Liquor Business Six Months**

The judge said that he was sure his brother could explain it all satisfactorily. He said that William had been in the liquor business for about six months and that the deal was perfectly legitimate.

Before the war, the judge said, his brother had been in the tavern business, but he had come home from service in the navy had started in the liquor and the trucking business.

When asked if he did his trucking business with his brother, he said "yes."

Judge Tiernan said that his brother did not know Eckert. He was much interested in Mr. Quigley's story and especially wanted to know whether Hugot had said he received three barrels of whiskey from his brother. He was told that he had not but that the matter was being investigated by whom they had been withdrawn.

Mr. Quigley said that Judge Allen's investigation would seek to show whether Tiernan sold the whiskey direct to Eckert, or whether he sold it to some one else who also held a permit, and who in turn sold it to Hugot. In the first instance he said Tiernan would be at fault. In the second instance he would be at fault.

(Continued on page four)

**Gen. Budenny Reported Seriously Wounded**

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A wireless dispatch received here from Berlin asserts that Russian prisoners arriving at Cracow report that the famous Russian cavalry General Budenny has been seriously wounded in action.

General Budenny, commander of the Russian cavalry, has been leading the attack in Galicia. He is considered by the Reds to be a military genius.

**Colby Signs Ratification Of Suffrage**

**Secretary of State Puts Official U. S. Seal on 19th Amendment, But Avoids All Ceremony**

**Action Is Rebuke To the Militants**

**President Receives Mrs. Catt; Woman's Party Leaders Are Ignored**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, at 8 o'clock this morning, signed the proclamation promulgating the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage resolution as the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Secretary signed the document without ostentation at his own home. Official notification from Nashville that the Legislature of Tennessee had ratified as the required thirty-sixth state reached the State Department before dawn. The document was conveyed immediately to Secretary Colby. After it had been examined by Fred K. Nielson, chief law officer of the State Department, it was returned to Secretary Colby, who, as soon as he had finished breakfast, established Federal woman suffrage as law.

**Suffragists Are Disappointed**

The lack of pomp and ceremony at the occasion of the signing was a distinct disappointment to some of the suffragists. Leaders of the National Woman's party were waiting at the State Department when the secretary arrived, hoping to be present to witness the signing. They were met with the announcement that the proclamation had been signed two hours before.

"The seal of the United States has been duly affixed to the certificate," said the Secretary, "and the amendment is now the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

In an official statement explaining his reasons for not attending, Colby said: "It was decided not to accompany this simple ministerial action on my part with any ceremony or setting. This secondary aspect of the subject has been the subject of considerable contention as to who shall participate in it and who shall not. Inasmuch as I am not interested in the aftermath of any of the suffragists or militants, which have been developed in the long struggle for the ratification of the amendment, I have contented myself with the signing of the document in the simplest manner of the duty devolved upon me under the law."

**Method Rebuke to Militants**

The signing of the proclamation by Secretary Colby without the ceremony hoped for by the members of the National Woman's party, the militant branch of the suffrage workers, was interpreted here as a studied rebuke to the militants for their picketing tactics.

The opinion was strengthened later in the day when President Wilson personally received Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, and Helen M. Gardener, of the Civil Service Commission and vice-president of the suffrage organization.

The two prominent suffrage workers were the first women to have been received by the President since his illness began nearly a year ago. They presented to the President a bouquet containing expressions of approval from state suffrage organizations of his suffrage address to Congress made before he departed for the peace conference.

"President Wilson received the suffragists in the Blue Room of the executive mansion. Mrs. Wilson was present. In the opinion of each Mr. Wilson 'looked extremely well.' He thanked the women for their presence. Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, with other militants, had been on watch virtually the entire night for the arrival of the certificate from Tennessee.

When the document had been signed at the Colby residence the visitors were not permitted to enter the White House. Disappointed, the women retired to their headquarters.

**Proclamation Read to Suffragists**

Later Mrs. Catt, accompanied by other national officers of the organization, visited the State Department. There were informal conversations with Secretary Colby who prepared a statement in regard to the proclamation and that he was prepared to receive them and read the proclamation to them. Immediately after the signing of the document.

(Continued on page three)

# Butler and Cook Said to Have Furnished 2 Homes With Loot

Gustave Gaillard and his wife, Kate, who for ten years have been employed as butler and cook, respectively, by families in Long Island, Westchester County and Connecticut, were arrested yesterday in a house which they recently bought in Main Street, New Rochelle, which is alleged to be furnished largely with articles stolen from their employers.

According to the police, Mrs. Gaillard pointed out to detectives paintings, rugs, mirrors, bronzes and clothing which she admitted had been taken from houses where she and her husband worked. Her husband is said to have conducted a similar tour of the cellar, which was stocked liberally with choice wines and liquor.

The arrest having been brought about by the discovery of thefts in the home of John W. Morrison, of Garden City, L. I., the two prisoners were taken there to be locked up. Accompanying the automobile in which Chief of Police A. P. Conran took his prisoners to Garden City was a motor vehicle heavily laden with articles found in the house in New Rochelle.

Chief Conran said two more vandals would arrive to-day and that he was going to interrogate the prisoners concerning information which had reached

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**Fires in Russia Raze Towns and Villages**

**150 Perish in One Province; Tens of Thousands of Acres of Forests Destroyed**

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to The Tidningen from Helsingfors, Finland, says terrible fires are raging in Russia. Entire towns and villages have been burned. In Volodia Province alone 500 houses have been destroyed and 150 persons have perished.

Tens of thousands of acres of forest lands in the Moscow district are in flames and enormous peat bogs are burning in the government of Vladimir.

**Belgium to Hold Up U. S. Cargo to Poles, Is Report**

**Newspaper Says Ship Bearing Munitions Will Not Be Allowed to Leave Antwerp**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.—The Socialist organ, Le Peuple, says it hears that the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Marine have arrived at Antwerp and that they will start a Western speaking tour September 8 at Milwaukee. He will also speak at Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Reno, Denver and other Western cities.

# Cox Offers as His Proof Alleged Quota Sheet

**Calling for \$8,145,000**

**Clark Demands He Be Heard on Ohio Fund**

**Says Upham Assigned Amounts to 51 Cities in 27 States to Raise Huge Campaign Fund**

**Secrecy Promised Donors, He Asserts**

**Declares Harding and Hays "Gave Blessing"; Senators to Get Facts**

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26.—Information to support his charges that a Republican campaign fund raising \$8,145,000 was being raised "in a conspiracy to buy the Presidency" was presented by Governor Cox in addressing a public meeting here to-night.

Governor Cox's data consisted almost entirely of matter taken from the official bulletin of Fred W. Upham, of Chicago, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, but his chief exhibit was a typewritten list purporting to show Republican campaign quotas imposed on fifty-one principal cities in twenty-seven states and aggregating \$8,145,000.

Names of local subscribers, Governor Cox said, were ordered kept secret. The quotas, given as \$2,000,000 for New York City, \$750,000 for Chicago, \$500,000 for Philadelphia, and ranging down to \$25,000 for smaller cities like Albany and Atlanta, were said by Governor Cox to have been announced about the middle of July.

Says Harding Knew of It

That Senator Harding, his Republican opponent, "was acquainted with the details" of the quota plan and that it was also approved by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was charged by the Democratic candidate.

From subsequent issues of the official bulletin Governor Cox quoted quotations from Republican workers throughout the country, reporting going "over the top" and in excess of the alleged quotas.

Announcement of the \$8,145,000 campaign quotas, Governor Cox said, was made by Harry M. Blair, assistant to Treasurer Upham. A meeting was held in Chicago, Governor Cox said, at which Chairman Hays "spoke his blessings."

The Governor charged that typewritten sheets bearing the fifty-one cities' quotas were "distributed to those assembled" and he produced one of the alleged quota lists, but did not state how or where it was acquired. The quota plan, he said, was carried out by the Liberty Loan campaign.

That the reputed attempt to raise \$8,145,000 from fifty-one cities in twenty-seven of the forty-eight states is fair evidence that the total national fund will be much larger was declared by Governor Cox. He said big business men were prominent on the Republican Ways and Means Committee, and that they had been "informed" on a business "salesmanship" basis.

**Quotes Republican Bulletin**

Governor Cox also quoted from statements in the Republican bulletin that state and county organizations were being "informed" or "referred" in their activities.

"Calling attention to Chairman Hays's statement that \$3,000,000 was being raised, Governor Cox said that to-day's quota was carried out by the Liberty Loan campaign, which Mr. Hays managed, \$16,500,000 was spent."

"It was this foul thing," said Governor Cox, "which Theodore Roosevelt bragged about when he was elected President in 1904, and which he bragged about in 1916 campaign, when Mr. Hanna managed, \$16,500,000 was spent."

"I can't be hidden. The hosts are marshaled. The money ammunition is prepared, but it will not succeed. This new spread in sight of the quarry."

"What is the game except to beguile the public mind on the subject of the League of Nations issue and world peace?"

**Written List of Quotas**

The typewritten list of cities' quotas presented by Governor Cox follows:

Official quotas—New York City, \$2,000,000; Chicago, \$750,000; Philadelphia, \$500,000; Detroit, \$450,000; Pittsburgh, \$400,000; Cleveland, \$300,000; Boston, \$300,000; Cincinnati, \$250,000; St. Louis, \$250,000; Buffalo, \$250,000; San Francisco, \$150,000; Los Angeles, \$150,000; Indianapolis, \$125,000; Toledo, \$100,000; Cincinnati, \$100,000; Seattle, \$100,000; Minneapolis, \$100,000; St. Paul, \$100,000; Providence, \$100,000; Newark, \$100,000; Youngstown, \$80,000; Akron, \$80,000; Oakland, \$75,000; Milwaukee, \$75,000; Dayton, \$75,000; Baltimore, \$50,000; New Orleans, \$50,000; Rochester, \$50,000; Kansas City, \$50,000; Denver, \$50,000; New Haven, \$50,000; Omaha, \$50,000; Scranton, \$50,000; Spokane, \$50,000; Syracuse, \$50,000; Bridgeport, \$50,000; Washington, \$50,000; Louisville, \$50,000; Des Moines, \$50,000; Schenectady, \$50,000; Portland, \$50,000; San Antonio, \$50,000; Canton, Ohio, \$40,000; Worcester, Mass., \$25,000; Lynn, Mass., \$25,000; Albany, N. Y., \$25,000; Atlanta, \$25,000; Memphis, \$25,000; Duluth, \$25,000; St. Paul, \$25,000; Lowell, Mass., \$25,000; total, \$8,145,000.

On the question of keeping secret all local subscriptions, Governor Cox quoted from an official bulletin of the Liberty Loan campaign, dated August 16 as follows:

"The names and amounts subscribed by local donors should not be made public locally."

"I hereby give it wide and non-

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**Quotes Republican Bulletin**

Governor Cox also quoted from statements in the Republican bulletin that state and county organizations were being "informed" or "referred" in their activities.

"Calling attention to Chairman Hays's statement that \$3,000,000 was being raised, Governor Cox said that to-day's quota was carried out by the Liberty Loan campaign, which Mr. Hays managed, \$16,500,000 was spent."

"It was this foul thing," said Governor Cox, "which Theodore Roosevelt bragged about when he was elected President in 1904, and which he bragged about in 1916 campaign, when Mr. Hanna managed, \$16,500,000 was spent."

"I can't be hidden. The hosts are marshaled. The money ammunition is prepared, but it will not succeed. This new spread in sight of the quarry."

"What is the game except to beguile the public mind on the subject of the League of Nations issue and world peace?"

**Written List of Quotas**

The typewritten list of cities' quotas presented by Governor Cox follows:

Official quotas—New York City, \$2,000,000; Chicago, \$750,000; Philadelphia, \$500,000; Detroit, \$450,000; Pittsburgh, \$400,000; Cleveland, \$300,000; Boston, \$300,000; Cincinnati, \$250,000; St. Louis, \$250,000; Buffalo, \$250,000; San Francisco, \$150,000; Los Angeles, \$150,000; Indianapolis, \$125,000; Toledo, \$100,000; Cincinnati, \$100,000; Seattle, \$100,000; Minneapolis, \$100,000; St. Paul, \$100,000; Providence, \$100,000; Newark, \$100,000; Youngstown, \$80,000; Akron, \$80,000; Oakland, \$75,000; Milwaukee, \$75,000; Dayton, \$75,000; Baltimore, \$50,000; New Orleans, \$50,000; Rochester, \$50,000; Kansas City, \$50,000; Denver, \$50,000; New Haven, \$50,000; Omaha, \$50,000; Scranton, \$50,000; Spokane, \$50,000; Syracuse, \$50,000; Bridgeport, \$50,000; Washington, \$50,000; Louisville, \$50,000; Des Moines, \$50,000; Schenectady, \$50,000; Portland, \$50,000; San Antonio, \$50,000; Canton, Ohio, \$40,000; Worcester, Mass., \$25,000; Lynn, Mass., \$25,000; Albany, N. Y., \$25,000; Atlanta, \$25,000; Memphis, \$25,000; Duluth, \$25,000; St. Paul, \$25,000; Lowell, Mass., \$25,000; total, \$8,145,000.

On the question of keeping secret all local subscriptions, Governor Cox quoted from an official bulletin of the Liberty Loan campaign, dated August 16 as follows:

"The names and amounts subscribed by local donors should not be made public locally."

"I hereby give it wide and non-

# Colby Signs Ratification Of Suffrage

**Secretary of State Puts Official U. S. Seal on 19th Amendment, But Avoids All Ceremony**

**Action Is Rebuke To the Militants**

**President Receives Mrs. Catt; Woman's Party Leaders Are Ignored**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, at 8 o'clock this morning, signed the proclamation promulgating the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage resolution as the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Secretary signed the document without ostentation at his own home. Official notification from Nashville that the Legislature of Tennessee had ratified as the required thirty-sixth state reached the State Department before dawn. The document was conveyed immediately to Secretary Colby. After it had been examined by Fred K. Nielson, chief law officer of the State Department, it was returned to Secretary Colby, who, as soon as he had finished breakfast, established Federal woman suffrage as law.

**Suffragists Are Disappointed**

The lack of pomp and ceremony at the occasion of the signing was a distinct disappointment to some of the suffragists. Leaders of the National Woman's party were waiting at the State Department when the secretary arrived, hoping to be present to witness the signing. They were met with the announcement that the proclamation had been signed two hours before.

"The seal of the United States has been duly affixed to the certificate," said the Secretary, "and the amendment is now the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

In an official statement explaining his reasons for not attending, Colby said: "It was decided not to accompany this simple ministerial action on my part with any ceremony or setting. This secondary aspect of the subject has been the subject of considerable contention as to who shall participate in it and who shall not. Inasmuch as I am not interested in the aftermath of any of the suffragists or militants, which have been developed in the long struggle for the ratification of the amendment, I have contented myself with the signing of the document in the simplest manner of the duty devolved upon me under the law."

**Method Rebuke to Militants**

The signing of the proclamation by Secretary Colby without the ceremony hoped for by the members of the National Woman's party, the militant branch of the suffrage workers, was interpreted here as a studied rebuke to the militants for their picketing tactics.

The opinion was strengthened later in the day when President Wilson personally received Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, and Helen M. Gardener, of the Civil Service Commission and vice-president of the suffrage organization.

The two prominent suffrage workers were the first women to have been received by the President since his illness began nearly a year ago. They presented to the President a bouquet containing expressions of approval from state suffrage organizations of his suffrage address to Congress made before he departed for the peace conference.

"President Wilson received the suffragists in the Blue Room of the executive mansion. Mrs. Wilson was present. In the opinion of each Mr. Wilson 'looked extremely well.' He thanked the women for their presence. Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, with other militants, had been on watch virtually the entire night for the arrival of the certificate from Tennessee.

When the document had been signed at the Colby residence the visitors were not permitted to enter the White House. Disappointed, the women retired to their headquarters.

**Proclamation Read to Suffragists**

Later Mrs. Catt, accompanied by other national officers of the organization, visited the State Department. There were informal conversations with Secretary Colby who prepared a statement in regard to the proclamation and that he was prepared to receive them and read the proclamation to them. Immediately after the signing of the document.

(Continued on page three)

**Clark Demands He Be Heard on Ohio Fund**

**Says Upham Assigned Amounts to 51 Cities in 27 States to Raise Huge Campaign Fund**

**Secrecy Promised Donors, He Asserts**

**Declares Harding and Hays "Gave Blessing"; Senators to Get Facts**

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26.—Information to support his charges that a Republican campaign fund raising \$8,145,000 was being raised "in a conspiracy to buy the Presidency" was presented by Governor Cox in addressing a public meeting here to-night.

Governor Cox's data consisted almost entirely of matter taken from the official bulletin of Fred W. Upham, of Chicago, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, but his chief exhibit was a typewritten list purporting to show Republican campaign quotas imposed on fifty-one principal cities in twenty-seven states and aggregating \$8,145,000.

Names of local subscribers, Governor Cox said, were ordered kept secret. The quotas, given as \$2,000,000 for New York City, \$750,000 for Chicago, \$500,000 for Philadelphia, and ranging down to \$25,000 for smaller cities like Albany and Atlanta, were said by Governor Cox to have been announced about the middle of July.

Says Harding Knew of It

That Senator Harding, his Republican opponent, "was acquainted with the details" of the quota plan and that it was also approved by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was charged by the Democratic candidate.

From subsequent issues of the official bulletin Governor Cox quoted quotations from Republican workers throughout the country, reporting going "over the top" and in excess of the alleged quotas.

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